

FIGURE 1

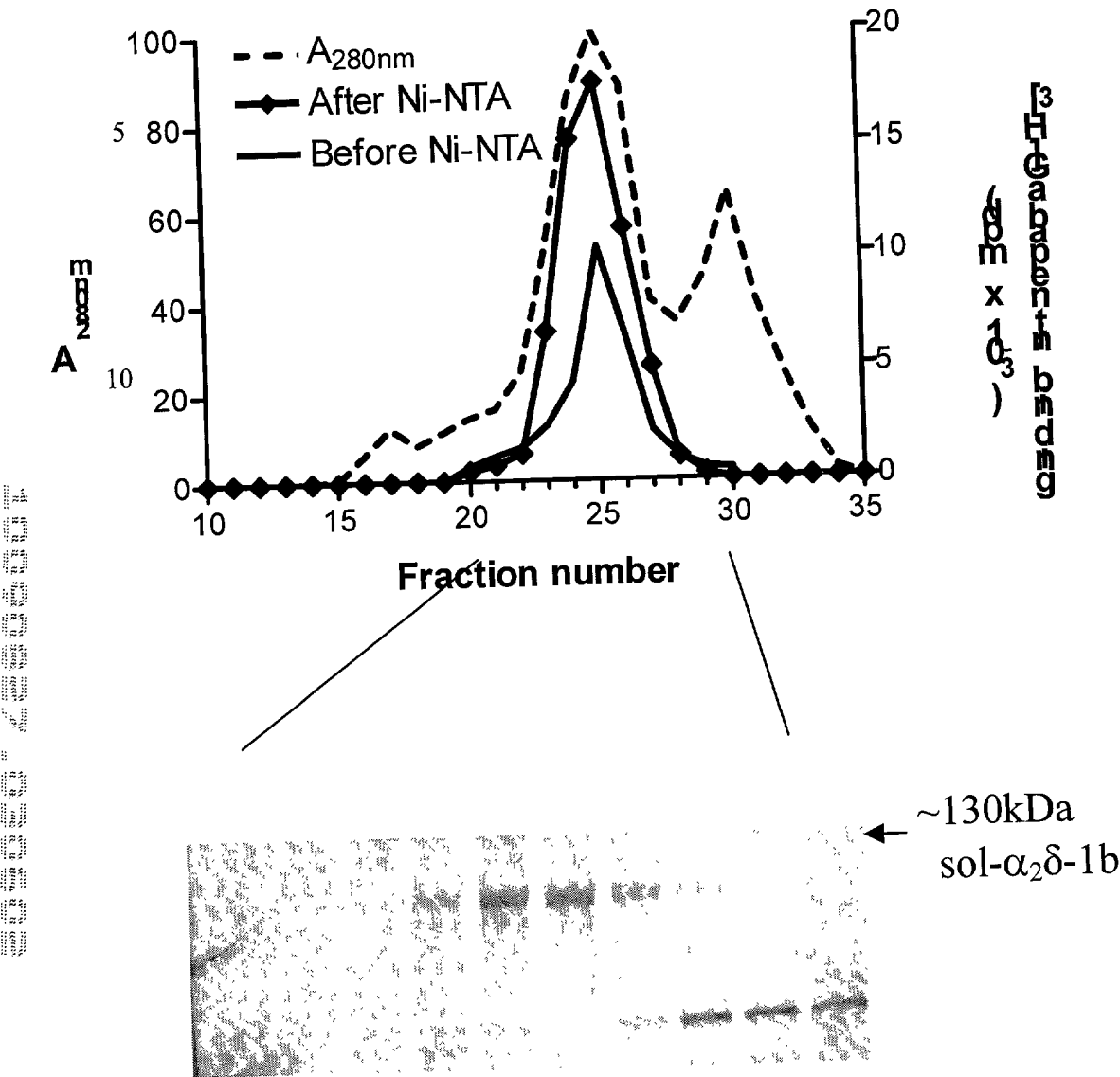
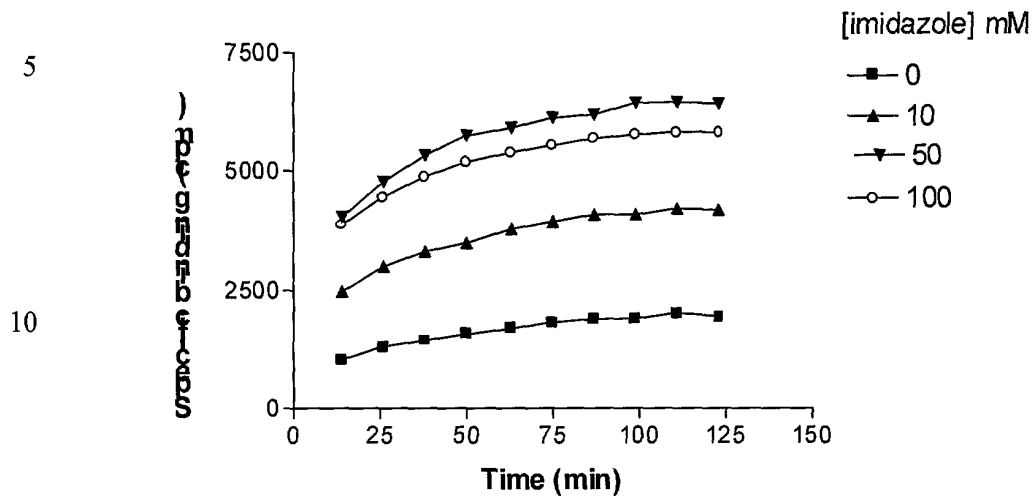


FIGURE 2

SPA assay of [^3H]gabapentin (18.4nM) binding to s- $\alpha_2\delta$ -1b-6His (20 μl). Optimisation of Imidazole concentration in the assay.

**FIGURE 3**

Flashplate assay of [^3H]gabapentin (14nM) binding to s- $\alpha_2\delta$ -1b-6His (10 μl). Optimisation of Imidazole concentration in the assay.

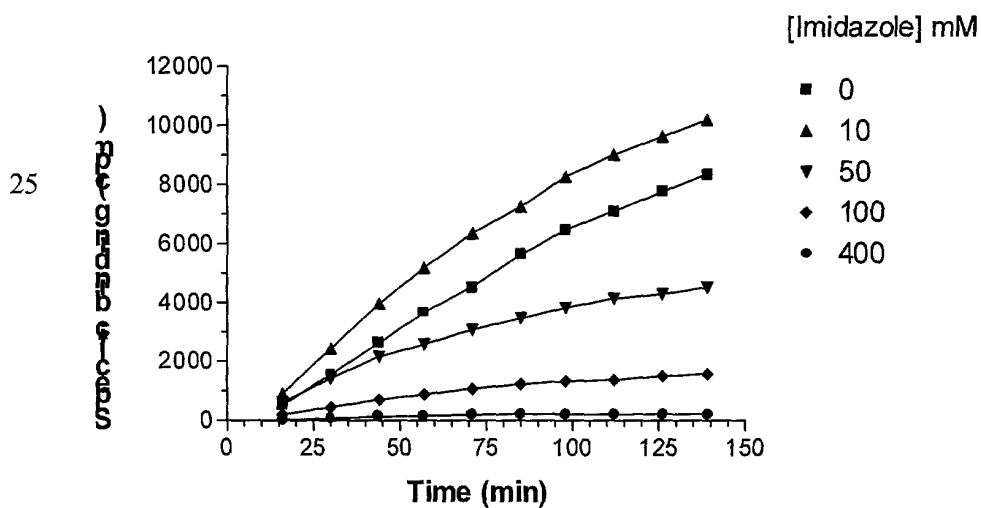
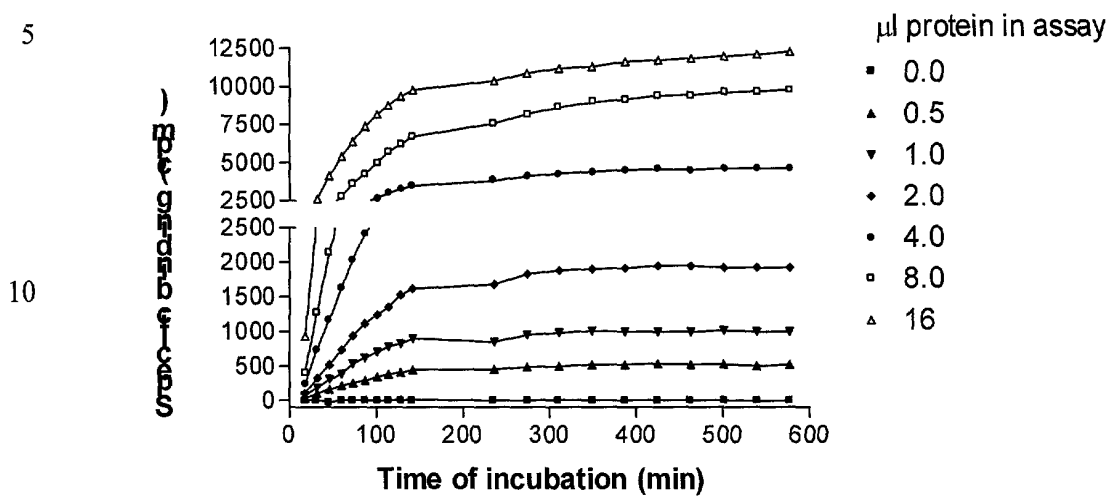


FIGURE 4

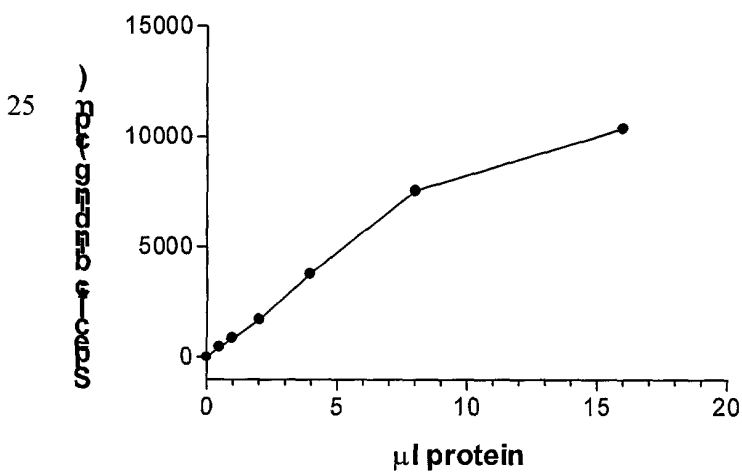
Flashplate time course of [^3H]gabapentin (13nM) binding to various concentrations of s- $\alpha_2\delta$ -1b-6His.



10mM imidazole in assay
15

FIGURE 5

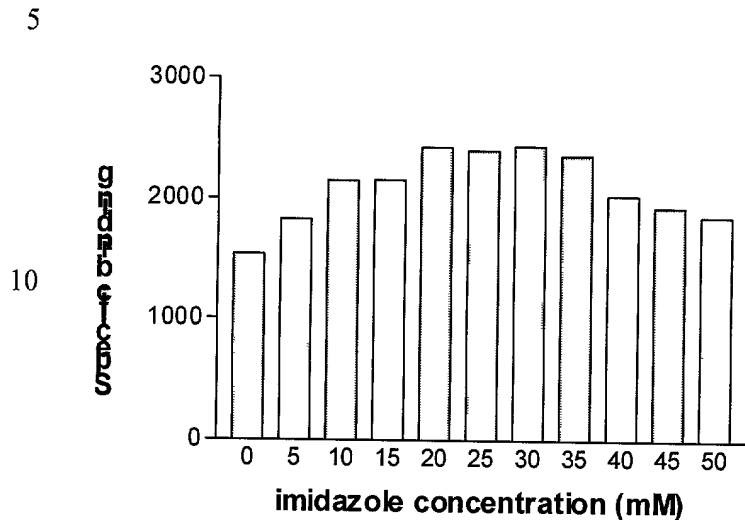
Determination of s- $\alpha_2\delta$ -1b-6His capacity of flashplate assay. Counted after 3hour incubation



Utility Application

FIGURE 6

Determination of the optimum imidazole concentration required to maximize the [^3H]gabapentin (13nM) binding window using a constant amount of purified s- $\alpha_2\delta$ -1b-6His (2 μl). Assayed after 3hour incubation.

**FIGURE 7**

Flashplate assay of [^3H]gabapentin saturation binding to purified s- $\alpha_2\delta$ -1b-6His. Assayed after three hour incubation (see table 1 for details).

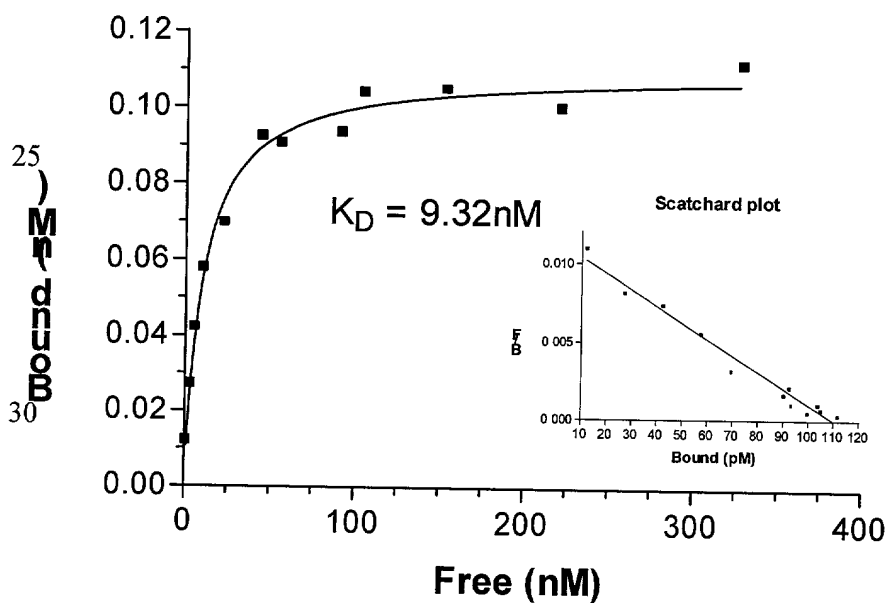


Figure 8

Flashplate time course optimisation of Imidazole concentration required to maximize the [3H]Leucine (10.1nM) binding window to s-α2δ-1b-6His. Assayed after three hour incubation.

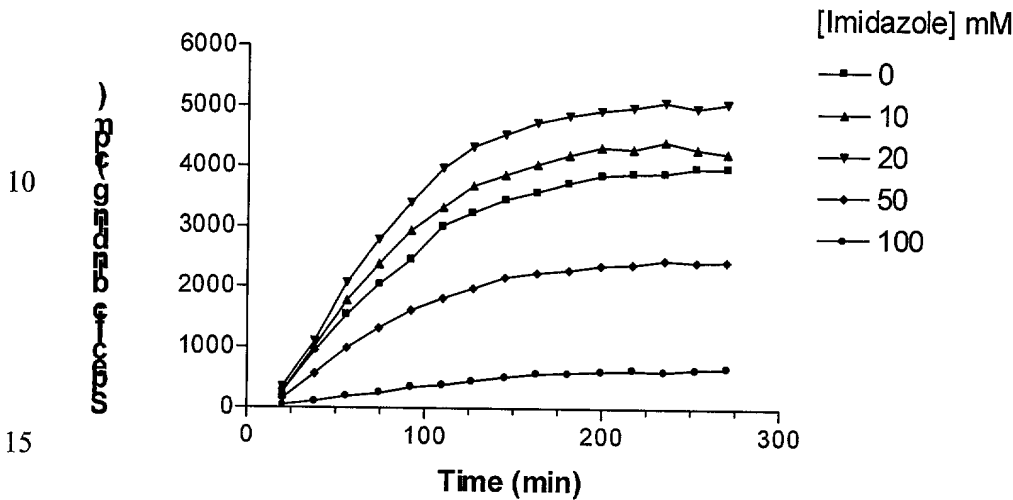


FIGURE 9

Competition curves of three compounds in the flashplate assay format (see table 2 for details). Assayed after 3 hour incubation.

